

THE MADISONIAN.

THOMAS ALLEN,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Letters and communications intended for the establishment will not be received unless the postage is paid.

THE MADISONIAN.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD K. CALL, of Florida, to be Governor in and for the Territory of Florida, in the place of ROBERT R. REID, removed.

CHARLES B. PENROSE, of Pennsylvania, to be Solicitor of the Treasury, in the place of MATTHEW BURCHARD, removed.

ELISHA WHITTELEY, of Ohio, to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, in the place of CHARLES K. GARDINER, removed.

PAUL ROSSIGNOL, to be superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, in the State of Georgia, in the place of J. J. SINGLETON.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, of Pennsylvania, to be Recorder of the General Land Office, in the place of HUDSON M. GARLAND, removed.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

COLLECTORS.

GEORGE ALLEN, Waldoborough, Maine, vice DENNY McCORB, removed.

JEREMIAH BROOKS, York, Maine, vice JOSEPH P. JUNKINS, removed.

PARKER SHIELDON, Bath, Maine, vice JOSEPH SEWALL, removed.

WM. P. BRIGGS, Collector for the District of Vermont, vice A. W. HYDE, removed.

WILLIAM COAD, St. Marys, Md., vice James W. ROACH, removed.

ROBT. W. ALSTON, St. Marks, Fla., vice John F. HACKLER, removed.

ARNOLD NAUDIN, Delaware, vice Henry WHITELEY, removed.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

ISAAC P. DAVIS, Boston, Mass., vice ISAAC O. BARNES, removed.

NAVY AGENTS.

GEORGE LOTAL, to be Navy Agent for the port of Norfolk, Va.—re-appointed.

JOHN P. HENRY, to be Navy Agent for the port of Savannah, Georgia—re-appointed.

ROBERT C. WETMORE, to be Navy Agent for the port of New York, in place of JOHN R. LIVINGSTON, Jr. removed.

SURVEYORS.

SILWORTH S. WHIPPLE, Eastport, Maine, vice EZEKIEL FOSTER, removed.

BAZELLE CUSHMAN, Portland, Maine, vice STEPHEN W. EATON, removed.

WILLIAM TARRANT, New York, vice ELY MOORE, removed.

THOMAS LORD, New York, vice WILLIAM S. COE, removed.

WILLIAM FLOYD, Town Creek, Md., vice James R. THOMPSON, removed.

RECEIVERS GENERAL OF PUBLIC MONEY.

ROBERT C. CORNELL, of New York, at New York, in the place of STEPHEN ALLEN, removed.

SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, of Boston, at Boston, in the place of ISAAC HILL, removed.

LAND OFFICE RECEIVERS.

DANIEL G. GARNSEY, Dixon, Ill., vice John De-ment, removed.

DEPUTY POSTMASTERS.

SOLOMON VAN RENSSLAER, to be Deputy Post Master, at Albany.

JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, Philadelphia, vice James PAGE, removed.

JAMES REES, Geneva, N. Y., vice Godfrey J. Grosvenor, removed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

MARCH 20, 1841.

Abstract from the Journal for the week ending this day.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

DAVID D. HOYT, at Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y.

ENOCH A. HALL, at West Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y.

HATHAWAY H. STEVENS, at Shushan, Washington county, N. Y.

JONATHAN K. HORTON, at Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y.

JEROME D. MOSIER, at White Creek, Washington county, N. Y.

JOHN HARRIS, at Charlestown, Middlesex county, Mass.

DAVID BRIGHAM, Madison, Iowa county, Wisconsin Territory.

JAMES LEE, South Port, Racine county, Wisconsin Territory.

ESOS SMITH, Racine, Racine county, Wisconsin Territory.

HORACE HATCH, Pike, Alleghany county, N. Y.

ISAAC BURNINGTON, Burke, Caledonia county, Vt.

ISAAC COVINGTON, Berlin, Worcester county, Maryland.

JOHN C. ROUSE, Argyle, Washington county, N. Y.

TOBACCO TRADE.

During the year 1840, no less than 2069 hhds. of Tobacco were exported from Baltimore to Trieste, Austria.

Commercial accounts from Genoa state that five cargoes of tobacco had arrived in that city from Richmond during the same year, designed for the transit trade opened with inland countries by the 14th article of the late Treaty of Commerce with Sardinia.

THE MADISONIAN.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

VOL. IV.....NO. 13.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1841.

[WHOLE NO. 166.]

[CIRCULAR.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
March 20, 1841.

To the Hon. THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: The President is of opinion that it is a great abuse to bring the patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of elections; and that this abuse ought to be corrected wherever it may have been permitted to exist, and to be prevented for the future.

He therefore directs that information be given to all officers and agents in your Department of the public service that partisan interference in popular elections, whether of State officers or officers of this Government, and for whomsoever or against whomsoever it may be exercised, or the payment of any contribution or assessment on salaries or official compensation for party or election purposes, will be regarded by him as cause of removal.

It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression and maintenance of his opinions respecting public men or public measures, or in the exercise, to the fullest degree, of the constitutional right of suffrage. But persons employed under the Government, and paid for their services out of the public Treasury, are not expected to take active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or votes of others; such conduct being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and the duties of public agents acting under it; and the President is resolved, so far as depends upon him, that while the exercise of the elective franchise by the People shall be free from undue influences of official station and authority, opinion shall also be free among the officers and agents of the Government.

The President wishes it further to be announced and distinctly understood, that from all collecting and disbursing officers promptitude in rendering accounts, and entire punctuality in paying balances, will be rigorously exacted. In his opinion it is time to return, in this respect, to the early practice of the Government, and to hold any degree of delinquency on the part of those entrusted with the public money just cause of immediate removal. He deems the severe observance of this rule to be essential to the public service, as every dollar lost to the Treasury by unfaithfulness in office creates a necessity for a new charge upon the people.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

[Similar letters have been addressed to other heads of Departments.]

BUSINESS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Although the number of strangers in the city has considerably diminished, yet the press upon the several heads of departments, and upon the President, continues to a very great extent. Strangers, visiting the city on every possible variety of public and private business, are constantly arriving and departing. The separate cases presented to the several heads of the departments, for their consideration, upon various subjects seem to be almost innumerable. Yet these, together with a vast deal of general public business relating to the foreign and domestic policy of the government have received a degree of attention, which could only be afforded by an extraordinary vigor of mind and body incessantly employed. A more fortunate selection of officers, considering mental and physical efficiency, and business capacity, could hardly have been made.

The only members of the Cabinet who have been for a moment disengaged from the business of their departments here are Mr. Badger, Secretary of the Navy, who has returned to North Carolina for his family, and the Hon. Mr. Crittenden, Attorney General, who is absent on business relating to his public duties at the north.

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA.

The proceedings of the Governor and Legislature of Virginia are of so novel and interesting a character that we have thought proper to copy them into our columns. On Monday the resolution proposing to go into an election for a Governor was taken up in the House of Delegates, and, after being debated till night, was finally laid upon the table; after which the General Assembly adjourned sine die.

Virginia is therefore without a Governor.

The following paragraphs from the Richmond Whig of Monday, indicate a state of feeling as existing there, which is much to be regretted: That the Governor has been influenced in this N. York affair by patriotic motives, no man questions.—That he has all along attached to it more consequence than it deserved, has been our decided impression, for we will not admit that the folly (or abolitionism if you choose) of Gov. Seward is of weight enough to kindle a war between the two States, especially when we have the strongest reasons for believing that the people of New York in the mass, condemn Seward and defend Virginia. When the people of New York, deliberately and finally sanction the course of Gov. Seward then for one, we are ready to proceed to such extremities as will vindicate our rights.

Virginia and her functionaries have not sufficiently borne in mind that Gov. Seward is but one man out of fifteen hundred thousand, and that the People of New York have not justified, but on the contrary (there is reason to think) decidedly disapproved his course. As not even a negro has been lost yet—as it is utter and absolute abstraction, though one of grave ultimate aspect—we call upon the People of Virginia to conduct themselves in this matter in a way worthy of the renown of their Commonwealth. Give New York time, ample time—A Governor is only a man at last, and very often a very small man, as we take Governor Seward to be. If the PEOPLE of New York justify him, then will there be urgency for appealing to something stronger than pen and ink.—But they have not justified him, and they never will.

It seems to us that the Legislature pursued the proper course. We are sure that whatever New York may have done, there is yet no reason why Virginia should be guilty of a violation of the Constitution.

The Patriot and Democrat, and the State Eagle, published at Hartford, Connecticut, have been united, and one paper under the title of the "Hartford Patriot & Eagle," will be hereafter published by Mr. J. Holbrook. We regret to observe that Mr. Eldredge has retired from the post of editor, which he has filled with so much efficiency and success.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

We understand that the despatches received by our Government by the Caledonia from Great Britain are of entirely a pacific character, and although there had been some excitement in England on account of the arrest of McLeod, yet the public mind was becoming more quiet.

We see it stated in the papers that Lieutenant McCormick had been recommended for a pension to the Lords of the Admiralty, on account, as stated by Lord John Russell, of service performed by him under command of the "superior colonial authorities" in the capture of the Caroline. The order in council granting the pension was dated in January.

In the House of Commons, February 19, Sir Robert Peel addressed an inquiry to the Foreign Secretary, respecting the question of the North Eastern Boundary of the United States, to which he received the following reply:

Lord Palmerston said that the present situation of affairs was this: Great Britain had first proposed a draft of a convention for the appointment of a commission to settle the boundary. That draft had not been accepted by the United States, and a counter draft was sent over by that government. It was not one to which ministers in this country could accede, and in the early part of last year they made another proposal. They thought that it would have been agreed to by the American Cabinet; but it had been dispatched to Great Britain another proposition, which had not received assent on this side of the water.—The survey on which a report had been made had taken place independently of the pending negotiation, in order to save time and to secure as much information as possible relative to the geographical interests of Great Britain. Of course what had been done was only on the *ex parte* statement of the British commissioners, and could not be binding (nor was it, of course, meant to be so) upon the other party. The United States had also sent commissioners of their own to inquire, in the latter part of last summer, but he believed they had not made any material progress.

BEAUTIES OF THE SUB-TREASURY.—Three hundred thousand dollars in specie have been accumulated, and locked up in the vaults of the Receiver General at St. Louis, at an expense of 2-1/2 per cent., while it is wanted elsewhere.

If the Government desires it here, it must be transported, under insurance or military protection at a heavy additional expense. In the ordinary course of mercantile or banking business, the transfer could take place by draft, or bill of exchange, without trouble, delay or expense. This Cuban financial system, embarrassing, expensive, and impracticable, we trust will be at an early period repealed by the coming Congress.

ANALYSIS OF THE INAUGURAL.

CONTINUED.

The Currency.

An Inaugural contains principles. It is our office to consider their practical bearings. "If," says General Harrison, "there is one measure better calculated than another to produce that state of things so much deprecated by all true republicans, by which the rich are daily adding to their hoards, and the poor sinking deeper into penury, it is an exclusive metallic currency."

There can be no dispute, that this doctrine is in direct opposition to that which has been openly avowed and fatally practised by the late dynasty. We have now to build up that which has been so many years in being pulled down.—The ruin is seen and felt by all; the people are convinced; and the people's leader here comes forward with his flag unfurled for a monetary system which commends itself to the country by all experience.

General Jackson actually frightened this country into a compliance with his arbitrary and despotic control of this great question, and nothing but the fruits of a long, bitter, and disastrous experiment have been sufficient to restore the dominion of sound sense, and to give courage to the public to speak out their minds.—Mr. Van Buren suffered himself to be acted upon as an automaton, and the people, as he well deserved, have swept him from the boards. He could not oppose the hand that created him, and was literally forced into the Sub-treasury scheme, which has opened the eyes of the nation.

The Jackson-Van Buren-Benton Mint drops, taken as a morning dram, have spoiled all the business of their day, by being at last, and of necessity, converted into Treasury notes for the Government, and a ruined currency for the people. There never was in the history of nations a more disastrous, a more fatal experiment—never one more indicative of quackery in statesmanship, or more life with the elements of tyrannical sway. The history could not be better told than in the sentence above quoted from General Harrison's Inaugural. He has boldly put upon it the stamp of its genuine character, and we thank him. The people, too, will thank him. The matter is not minced, but the truth comes out in bold relief. The whole nation calls aloud for treading back upon that platform of principles, under the operation of which the country had prospered beyond comparison of any other, till its affairs unluckily fell into bad hands.

The Government of the District of Columbia.

The denunciations that have thundered forth from the abolition press against Gen. Harrison, since his Inaugural has been submitted to the public, will probably satisfy the South that the President is not likely to be much of a favorite in that quarter. The abolitionists have burst upon him with a terrible vengeance, and made war "to the knife."

We are glad to observe, that the true principles for the government of the District of Columbia, are getting to be understood, and that General Harrison has announced them so distinctly. "The people of the District of Columbia are not the subjects of the people of the States, but free American citizens."

The grant to Congress of exclusive jurisdiction in the District, can be interpreted, so far as respects the aggregate people of the United States, as meaning nothing more than to allow to Congress the controlling power necessary to afford a free and safe exercise of the functions assigned to the General Government by the Constitution.

General Harrison has here recognized what we regard as the sound doctrine, viz: That the

powers vested in Congress "to exercise exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever" over the District of Columbia, were of a two fold character, first, *Federal* for all purposes properly national, and *municipal* for all purposes appertaining to the Domestic interests of its citizens. In the former case, Congress acts in its capacity as the legislature of the Union; in the latter, in its capacity as legislature of the District. In the former, the will of the nation is the correlative of the power vested, and is to be consulted; in the latter, the correlative is the will of the inhabitants of the District. This distinction is indispensable to the maintenance of the great and fundamental principle of our institutions, viz: that the will of all freemen must be respected by the governing powers. It cannot be possible, as we think, that the people of the United States should usurp powers over others, which they would never permit to be exercised over themselves. This would be despotism.

We are confident of the correctness of this position, that the people of the United States, as such, have no constitutional right to move to action on the District of Columbia, against the will of its citizens, for any other than federal and national purposes. And this, clearly, as seems to us, is the principle avowed by General Harrison.

The President has devoted a large part of the Inaugural to the subject of abolition without naming it, and very clearly defined those limits which he debar all political action originating in one section or State from trespassing on other jurisdictions. He has set up barriers, by defining those of the Constitution, over which the abolitionists cannot pass; and it is for this reason that they are so much vexed with him. If Gen. Harrison is correct, they are clearly, and as we think, very properly, precluded from all right of action on the District of Columbia for their specific objects, unless they are citizens of the District.

We are satisfied from the history of this sect, although they have made much noise, and possibly may make much more, that they cannot acquire any great political strength, on account of their extravagant and unconstitutional opinions. All they could muster in the late Presidential election was between six and seven thousand votes. It will be hard work for them to revive the movement. With them, however, we do not propose to make any debate.

The State Debts.

"However deeply we may regret," says Gen. Harrison, "any thing imprudent or excessive in the engagements into which States have entered for purposes of their own, it does not become us to disparage the State Governments, nor to discourage them from making proper efforts for their own relief. * * * * The character and credit of the several States form a part of the character and credit of the whole country."

How forcibly does this magnanimity contrast with the base attempts which have been made to force the States involved in debt into greater and irretrievable difficulties. One could hardly ascribe this systematic circumvention to anything but madness. That it is unqualifiedly unpatriotic needs but to be suggested to be deeply felt. As certainly as the whole is made up of its parts, will the Union suffer by the sufferings of its members; and nothing could be more ungracious, unkind, unfriendly, than for a part of the States to conspire to plunge into deeper embarrassments those already embarrassed. It is impossible that a portion of the Union should suffer, and the whole not suffer. The warfare which was begun in the first and continued in the second session of the 26th Congress, against the debtor States, was most unnatural and suicidal. We can find no language equal to its turpitude or its folly, and history will justify the imputation. We are persuaded, that the good sense of the nation will administer a suitable rebuke, and wipe away the disgrace so far as that it shall abide only with those to whom it justly appertains.

Without reviving the argument which has been held in Congress upon this subject, we would simply remark what we have looked in vain to see advanced, in its distinct and most obvious light, first, that relief must come from some quarter. That is the decision of common sense. Secondly, it is equally evident that it cannot be obtained without some action, direct or indirect, of the Federal authorities. That is to say, it must have their consideration. Thirdly, it is their interest to consider it, because it is inseparable from the interests of the Union. No power, human or divine, can make it otherwise. Fourthly, a plan of relief devised by the Federal Government will be a relief to itself, as all sufferings of this kind in the members bear directly upon the head. Fifthly, it is impossible that relief should come from any other quarter, without a mode of taxation which cannot be endured. Sixthly, the States, by the Constitution, have delegated to the Federal powers the right to the only expedient that is suited to the case, which creates a moral obligation. And lastly, the adoption of this expedient would operate equally on all the States, while each severally, and all conjointly, would be equally benefited. The means thus acquired, which would operate for the relief of the debtor States, and thus relieve the States in their united capacity, would in the same proportion augment the wealth and disposable means of the other States in their separate capacity. It is impossible that any of the States should be poorer, and equally certain that all would be richer, by the adoption of this expedient.

Let it not be supposed, however, that we go for the assumption of State debts. Far from it. We have pursued this course of suggestion merely to avoid the detail of an argument, for which we have no space. All that is required is to give the States their own, and to make up the deficit by the use of that prerogative which belonged to the States by original right, but which the States have delegated to the Federal authorities for the general good. It is a simple and practical reciprocity of benefit between great political parties mutually dependent and under mutual obligations to each other.

McLeod's Trial Postponed.—In consequence of an error committed by the Clerk of Niagara county, in drawing a jury for the term of the Court to have commenced on Monday, the term would not be held, and the trial of McLeod will of necessity from this cause, independent of others, be postponed till the next term of the Court.

Gen. Scott was in Albany at the last dates, suffering from the effects of his fall; but would proceed, notwithstanding the postponement of the trial, to the frontier, where some indications were supposed to exist of a purpose of rescue, by lawless persons from the Canada shore. The precautionary measures taken will doubtless put an end to such projects, if entertained.—*Balt. American.*

DANIEL WEBSTER, AS AN AMERICAN SENATOR.

[The following sketch of Mr. Webster, from the pen of an American, was originally published in London.]

"Daniel Webster is a man, of whom any nation might well be proud. Like Atlas upon his base, Webster, having once planted his foot upon the ground of the Constitution, has stood unshaken. Like Atlas, he has braced, unmoved, the storms that have beat around him. Like Atlas, belted with clouds, Webster has girt himself around with the nation's charter; and, like the summit of Atlas, hoary with eternal frost, and beaming with the light of day, or gemmed with the stars of night, so the head of Webster is decked in the splendors of the Constitution, and set among the stars of the national escutcheon. Whenever the Constitution has been evaded in the Senate Chamber of the nation, Webster has been found at his post, self-possessed and ready for the conflict, his dark brow frowning on his adversary, his high and fair forehead disclosing at the same time his towering, far reaching thought, and humane affections, his countenance expressive of profound anxiety, and his eye beaming with honest patriotism, while his lips gave utterance to the deep-toned, inimitable accents of a voice that has never been employed in the service of his country, and never more effectually than when he stood up the guardian and defender of the Constitution. Unwittingly, and by a single dash of the pencil, he has drawn his own portrait with a master's hand: 'I am where I have been, and ever mean to be, standing on the platform of the Constitution—a platform broad enough and firm enough to uphold every interest of the whole country. And here I shall ever be found.' Speech in the Senate, March 12, 1838.

"Mr. Webster is a plain, New England republican, with a native dignity and greatness of soul engraved on his countenance, which, with a manly person, inspire a respect and awe, not unlike the feeling created by the chief of the best artists in their matchless representations of the greatest and gravest men of antiquity. In his presence, one feels as if a Roman Senator stood before him. With a mind ever occupied in grave meditation, Webster is a man of few words. Superior to the forms, though accustomed to the manners of the most polished society, it is in the forum and in the Senate, that he rises so much above other men, as often to appear like a superior being. Ordinarily passionless in debate, it is only when some stirring and mighty theme has kindled up his soul, that he seems to be warm; and then his warmth is rarely ardent. Ardor can hardly be said to belong to his temperament. It is his known coolness that imparts character and effect to his warmth. When Webster's soul is fired, all the world knows it is not without cause; when he betrays emotion, it is as if the peatry drops were seen trickling down the cheek of marble. The greatness of his soul, when moved, moves all around him, and carries all before him. No man has ever occupied the position of an opponent to Webster in the American Senate, on a question of stirring or momentous interest, who has not felt his own littleness, trembled in apprehension, and quailed before the onset of the encounter. Like the avalanche that gathers its strength in the wintry frosts of the Alps, when loosened from its hold by the rays of a summer's sun, descends irresistibly into the vale below; so the great and unvaliant American Senator, not for like purposes of destruction, but in the sweep and power of his bearing, descends on all opposing obstacles. It is the strength of his mind, the preparations of study, his knowledge of history, and long practice of debate in the forum and in the Senate, together with a thorough comprehension of his subject, and a right application of these endowments, which give him this superiority. Within the range of the Constitution, and in the field of all other law, in the political and civil history of his country, no other American is so much at home as Webster—no other American can bring the great and practical principles, arising from these sources, to bear so directly and forcibly on questions of State. And all this power of thought lies naked to the observer, unadorned with graces of style, in the simplest forms of language, the Saxon composition always prevailing over the Classical. The untutored rustic feels its force as much as the accomplished scholar. If we were called upon to define the secret of Mr. Webster's power, we should ascribe it to an honest love of country, and to the long protracted discipline of a great mind, under the guidance of good sense—a mind rarely moved with passion, but cool, deliberate, self-possessed, and always ready with its resources for action. It is reported of a member of the British House of Commons, who heard Mr. Webster's reply to Gen. Hayne, that, as he left the Senate Chamber, he remarked, 'I have been thirty years a member of the British Parliament, have heard Fox, Burke, Sheridan, Pitt, Canning, all the distinguished orators of that body; but I have not heard from any of them a speech superior to that of Mr. Webster.—Were I not an Englishman, I might say, I have never heard his equal.'

THE ECONOMY OF THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

When a merchant of New York finds that he has a large stake in peril at Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or Cincinnati, or New Orleans, or in London, does he stop to inquire about the expenses of getting there to save it? A farmer has sold his cattle to a drover, or his wheat to a flour manufacturer, or in any other way disposed of his produce on the credit of a note, and hears that he is in danger of losing it, does he hesitate about the expense of the proper measures of securing himself? A man's affairs are in a bad way, and some expedient is necessary to prevent greater adversity, or to set his business in a better and more prosperous train. Would it be good policy, or economy, to let things go to ruin, without doing any thing to save himself, because it costs an effort, and perhaps a little outlay? This principle, as will be seen, is applicable to a thousand cases of ordinary, every-day life, in which common sense teaches, that sound, true

economy, may no only warrant, but require some present expense for future advantage; and there is not a man in the community who is not in the habit of reducing this principle to practice in his private affairs.

Every body knows that this whole nation is balked, brought up against a stump, by mal-administration of the Government; and the only question is, whether it is better economy to stay stock-still in this predicament for eighteen months to come, or be at a little cost to get started again in six months? This is the simple and the only question. The loss of a year to the business and prosperity of this nation would be countless millions; the cost of setting all agog again, by an extra session of Congress, would perhaps be a quarter of a million. Nay, not so much. It would be little more than the amount of mileage for members to and fro. For it will be seen that all the business done at the Extra Session will be so much subtracted from that of the regular session, so that the number of weeks of which the former may be composed, will be so much taken from the latter. If the Extra Session should extend to three months of next summer, it will prevent running out the regular session from spring to autumn. This is doubtless a fair view of the case.

But suppose it were not, and that the nation is to be charged with the whole expense of this extravagance, without abridging the next, all the money will circulate among the people, who very much want it in such hard times as these. It will add so much to the business of the country, and be a blessing instead of injury. Admit that it comes from the people, it goes back again, and is so much better than lying still, and doing nothing.

Moreover, as before suggested, it anticipates a year—yes, a full year—in restoring the nation's prosperity, by the adoption of those measures which are indispensable to it. If the measures necessary to this end should not be taken up till the regular session, they would not be determined and settled till the end of it, that is, in the summer or autumn of 1842, whereas they will now be fixed by the autumn of this year.

Moreover, the whole country, thrown all aback, till ruin has swept over it, must still be forced to pause in the midst of these ruins, till the policy of the Government and its great restoring measures shall be known and settled. The enterprise of the people will remain at a stand still, and the great machinery of the business, trade, and commerce of the country will lie ungearred, useless as the lumber of a farmer's garret. All that makes public prosperity must wait, till the Harrison policy is matured, and the new highway of the nation's onward career shall be opened.